

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION**FOR****FLAME-RETARDANT THERMOPLASTIC RESIN COMPOSITION AND
MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF**

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Having the following inventors

Hidekatsu Hatanaka,

Koji Nakanishi,

Haruhiko Furukawa,

Koji Shiromoto,

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Hiroshi Ueki, and

Yoshitsugu Morita;

all citizens of Japan

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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[0001] The present invention relates to a flame-retardant thermoplastic resin composition and a manufacturing method thereof, and more particularly to a flame-retardant thermoplastic resin composition having excellent flame retardance and mechanical characteristics and to a manufacturing method thereof.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Admixing compounds having halogen atoms typified by chlorine atoms into polyolefin-based resins is used as a method for imparting flame retardance to polyethylene resins, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer resins, and other olefin-based resins. Polyolefin-based resin compositions containing compounds that have halogen

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atoms are disadvantageous, however, in that large amounts of black smoke are produced during burning and biologically toxic gases or metal-corroding gases are also produced. In conventional practice, adding metal hydroxides such as aluminum hydroxide powders or magnesium hydroxide powders to polyolefin-based resins has been suggested as a 5 means of addressing these problems. A drawback of this method, however, is that large amounts of metal hydroxides must be added in order to render polyolefin-based resins flame-retardant, and this yields flame-retardant polyolefin-based resins that have inferior molding properties and mechanical strength.

[0003] According to another method, metal oxides, phosphoric acid esters, and 10 branched polyorganosiloxanes containing alkoxy groups are added to styrene-based resins, polyolefin-based resins, and other thermoplastic resins to obtain flame-retardant thermoplastic resin compositions (JP Patent Application Publication(Kokai) Hei5-339510). However, a flame-retardant thermoplastic resin composition obtained by this method does not necessarily have adequate flame retardance and requires the use of 15 phosphoric acid esters when the method is employed, creating concern that, for example, the soil will be contaminated by phosphorus compounds when the resin is discarded.

[0004] As a result of thoroughgoing research aimed at addressing these problems, the inventors perfected the present invention upon discovering that flame retardance can be markedly improved by admixing a condensation reaction promoting catalyst and two 20 specific types of branched polyorganosiloxanes into a thermoplastic resin. Specifically, an object of the present invention is to provide a thermoplastic resin composition having excellent flame retardance and to provide a method for manufacturing this resin.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 [0005] The present invention relates to a flame-retardant thermoplastic resin composition comprising (A) 100 weight parts of a thermoplastic resin, (B) 10 to 300 weight parts of particulate metal hydroxide; (C) 0.01 to 50 weight parts of a branched polyorganosiloxane having alkoxy groups and described by average unit formula $R^1_a(R^2O)_bSiO_{(4-a-b)/2}$, where R^1 and R^2 are monovalent hydrocarbon groups selected from

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the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, and aryl groups, a is 0 or a positive number; b is a positive number; and $a + b$ is a number from 0.75 to 2.5; (D) 0.01 to 50 weight parts of a branched polyorganosiloxane having silanol groups and described by average unit formula $R^3_a(HO)_bSiO_{(4-a-b)/2}$, where R^3 is a monovalent hydrocarbon group selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, and aryl groups, a is 0 or a positive number, b is a positive number, and $a + b$ is a number from 0.75 to 2.5; and (E) 0.01 to 10 weight parts of a condensation reaction promoting catalyst. The present invention further relates to a method for manufacturing the above described flame-retardant thermoplastic resin composition.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention relates to a flame-retardant thermoplastic resin composition comprising (A) 100 weight parts of a thermoplastic resin, (B) 10 to 300 weight parts of particulate metal hydroxide; (C) 0.01 to 50 weight parts of a branched polyorganosiloxane having alkoxy groups and described by average unit formula $R^1_a(R^2O)_bSiO_{(4-a-b)/2}$, where R^1 and R^2 are monovalent hydrocarbon groups selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, and aryl groups, a is 0 or a positive number; b is a positive number; and $a + b$ is a number from 0.75 to 2.5; (D) 0.01 to 50 weight parts of a branched polyorganosiloxane having silanol groups and described by average unit formula $R^3_a(HO)_bSiO_{(4-a-b)/2}$, where R^3 is a monovalent hydrocarbon group selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, and aryl groups, a is 0 or a positive number, b is a positive number, and $a + b$ is a number from 0.75 to 2.5; and (E) 0.01 to 10 weight parts of a condensation reaction promoting catalyst. The present invention further relates to a method for manufacturing the above described flame-retardant thermoplastic resin composition.

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out plasticity and makes the resin moldable, whereas reducing the temperature by cooling returns the resin to its plastic state with only minimal chemical changes in the molecular structure or the like). Specific examples include high-density polyethylene, medium-

density polyethylene, low-density polyethylene, and copolymers of ethylene with propylene, butene-1, pentene-1, hexene-1, 4-methylpentene-1, octene-1, decene-1, and other C₃-C₁₂ α -olefins; polypropylene and copolymers of propylene with ethylene, butene-1, pentene-1, hexene-1, 4-methylpentene-1, octene-1, decene-1, and other C₃-C₁₂ α -olefins; polyolefin resins such as ethylene-propylene copolymers, ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers, copolymers of ethylene with vinyl-based monomers (vinyl acetate, ethyl acrylate, methacrylic acid, ethyl methacrylate, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, and the like), and copolymers obtained by modifying ethylene homopolymers or copolymers of ethylene and α -olefins with acrylic acid, maleic acid, or other unsaturated carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof; aromatic polycarbonate resins and copolymers thereof; polyphenylene ether resins and copolymers thereof; polyarylate resins; polyethylene terephthalate resins, polybutylene terephthalate resins and other aromatic polyester resins; polyamide resins; and polystyrene resins, polystyrene resins, ABS resins, AS resins, and other styrene-based resins. Of these, the polyolefin-based resins are preferred.

[0008] The particulate metal hydroxide of component (B) acts to provide the inventive composition with flame retardance. Component (B), which is a hydroxide of Group Ia, IIIa, or IVb metal of the Periodic Table, has a decomposition start temperature of 150 to 450°C. Specific examples include particulate magnesium hydroxide, particulate aluminum hydroxide, and products obtained by treating the surfaces of these compounds with silane coupling agents, titanium coupling agents, higher fatty acids, and other surface treatment agents. Of these, particulate magnesium hydroxide is preferred. The mean particle size should be between 0.01 and 30 µm, and preferably 0.05 and 10 µm, in order to provide the thermoplastic resin with adequate dispersibility and to prevent the molding properties of the resin composition from being adversely affected.

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[0009] Component (B) should be added in an amount of 1 to 300 weight parts, and preferably 50 to 150 weight parts, per 100 weight parts of component (A), because adding too little of the component is ineffective for imparting flame retardance, while adding too much of component (B) has an adverse effect on mechanical strength.

5 [0010] By being used together with a branched polyorganosiloxane containing silanol groups (component (D)), the branched polyorganosiloxane containing alkoxy groups (component (C)) improves the flame retardance of component (A). Component (C) is a branched polyorganosiloxane described by average unit formula $R^1_a(R^2O)_bSiO_{(4-a-b)/2}$. In the formula, R^1 and R^2 are monovalent hydrocarbon groups selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, and aryl groups. It is preferred that R^1 and R^2 be selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₁₂ alkyl groups and C₆-C₁₂ aryl groups. Specific examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, and hexyl groups, of which the methyl group is preferred. Specific examples of alkenyl groups include vinyl and hexenyl groups. Specific examples of aryl groups include phenyl, naphthyl, and tolyl groups, of which the phenyl group is preferred. Also in the formula, a is 0 or a positive number; b is a positive number; and $a + b$ is a number from 0.75 to 2.5. The content of alkoxy groups in component (C) should be 1 to 50 wt%, and preferably 1 to 40 wt%. Component (C) may be in liquid or solid form. When component (C) is in solid form, the softening point thereof should be below the softening point of component (A), and preferably 300°C or less, because of considerations related to dispersibility. When component (A) is a polyolefin-based resin, the softening point should preferably be 200°C or less. The weight-average molecular weight of component (C) should be between 300 and 500,000, preferably between 500 and 100,000, and ideally between 500 and 10,000. As referred to herein, the weight-average molecular weight is determined by gel permeation chromatography.

[0011] Component (C) should be added in an amount of 0.01 to 50 weight parts, and preferably 0.1 to 30 weight parts, per 100 weight parts of component (A).

[0012] By being used together with a branched polyorganosiloxane containing alkoxy groups (component (C)), the branched polyorganosiloxane containing silanol groups

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(component (D)) improves the flame retardance of component (A). Component (D) is a branched polyorganosiloxane described by average unit formula $R^3_a(HO)_bSiO_{(4-a-b)/2}$. In the formula R^3 is a monovalent hydrocarbon group selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, and aryl groups, a is 0 or a positive number, b is a positive number, and
5 $a + b$ is a number from 0.75 to 2.5. Preferred is when R^3 is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₁₂ alkyl groups and C₆-C₁₂ aryl groups. Specific examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, and hexyl groups, of which the methyl group is preferred. Specific examples of alkenyl groups include vinyl and hexenyl groups. Specific examples of aryl groups include phenyl, naphthyl, and tolyl groups, of
10 which the phenyl group is preferred.

[0013] The content of hydroxy groups in component (D) should be 1 to 50 wt%, and preferably 1 to 40 wt%. Component (D) may be in liquid or solid form. When component (D) is in solid form, the softening point thereof should be below the softening point of component (A), and preferably 300°C or less, because of considerations related
15 to dispersibility. When component (A) is a polyolefin-based resin, the softening point should preferably be 200°C or less.

[0014] The weight-average-molecular weight of component (D) should be between 300 and 500,000, preferably between 500 and 100,000, and more preferably between 500 and 10,000.

20 [0015] Component (D) should be added in an amount of 0.01 to 50 weight parts, and preferably 0.1 to 30 weight parts, per 100 weight parts of component (A). The ratio of the number of moles of the silanol groups in component (D) and the number of moles of alkoxy groups in component (C) should preferably fall within a range of 1:0.8 to 1:1.2.

[0016] The condensation reaction promoting catalyst of component (E) is used to
25 promote the condensation reaction (dealcoholation reaction) between components (C) and (D). Examples of component (E) include aluminum triethoxide, aluminum tri-*n*-propoxide, aluminum triisopropoxide, aluminumtri-*sec*-butoxide, and other substituted or unsubstituted aluminum alkoxides and partially hydrolyzed and condensed products thereof; diisopropoxy(acetylacetone)aluminum,

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di-*n*-butoxy(acetylacetone)aluminum, tris(acetylacetone)aluminum, diisopropoxy(ethyl acetylacetone)aluminum, di-*n*-butoxy(ethyl acetylacetone)aluminum, *n*-butoxybutoxybis(ethyl acetylacetone)aluminum, and other aluminum chelate compounds; dibutyltin dilaurate, dibutyltin diacetate, dibutyltin

5 dioctoate, dibutyltin dilaurate, and other dibutyltin dicarboxylates; dibutyltin bisacetylacetone, dibutyltin bisethyl acetoacetate, and other tin chelate compounds; titanium tetra-*n*-propoxide, titanium tetraisopropoxide, titanium tetra-*n*-butoxide, and other substituted or unsubstituted titanium alkoxides or partially hydrolyzed and condensed products thereof; titanium triisopropoxypropylene glycolate, titanium

10 triisopropoxyoctylene glycol, titanium di-*n*-butoxybishexylene glycolate, and other titanium glycolates; diisopropoxybis(acetylacetone)titanium,

diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate)titanium, and other titanium chelate compounds; zirconiumtetra-*n*-propoxide, zirconiumtetra-*n*-butoxide, and other zirconium alkoxide compounds and partially hydrolyzed and condensed products thereof; zirconium

15 bisacetylacetone, zirconium butoxyacetylacetone, zirconium ethylacetoacetate, and other zirconium chelate compounds; zirconium octoate and other zirconium carboxylate; zinc octoate and other zinc carboxylates; and lead octoate and other lead carboxylates.

The following are preferred because of considerations related to catalyst activity near the melting temperature of polyolefins: diisopropoxy(alkyl acetoacetate)aluminum,

20 tris(acetylacetone)aluminum, diisopropoxy(acetylacetone)aluminum, aluminum triisopropoxide, zirconium ethylacetoacetate, zirconium octoate, zinc octoate, and lead octoate.

[0017] The following can be tentatively suggested as the reason that adding components (C), (D), and (E) in addition to components (A) and (B) dramatically

25 improves the flame retardance of the inventive composition. Specifically, the alkoxy groups in component (C) and the silanol groups in component (D) condense and the molecular weight of the respective branched polyorganosiloxanes increases when components (C), (D), and (E) are mixed with component (A). It is also assumed that these branched polyorganosiloxanes form crosslinked structures. The carbide film

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formed on the surface of such crosslinked structures is believed to increase so-called char film strength, preventing decomposition gases from escaping from the thermoplastic resin, stopping combustion-induced heat emission, reducing the decomposition of the thermoplastic resin, minimizing dripping during combustion, and improving flame retardance.

[0018] The present resin composition comprises components (A) to (E). As long as the objects of the present invention are not compromised, it is also possible to employ the following additives commonly added to thermoplastic resin compositions: inorganic fillers such as calcium carbonate, talc, clay, mica, silica, and the like; antioxidants, lubricants, pigments, UV absorbers, heat/light stabilizers, dispersants, antistatic agents, and the like.

[0019] The inventive composition can be produced by the uniform mixing of components (A) to (E). A preferred option is to first mix components (A) and (B) under heating and then to admix components (C), (D), and (E). In the process, components (C), (D) and (E) should preferably be mixed with a silica powder having a BET specific surface of 50 m²/g or greater, and the resulting mixture added to a heated mixture of components (A) and (B). In this case, the silica powder should preferably be fine particulate silica with a BET specific surface of 50 m²/g or greater. The silica powder should preferably be added in an amount of 10 to 500 weight parts per 100 weight parts of each of components (C), (D), and (E). Examples of kneading apparatus for producing such a mixture include Henschel mixers, Super mixers, and Microna Mixers.

[0020] A two-roll mill, Banbury mixer, kneader/mixer, continuous kneader/extruder, or other apparatus commonly used for the production of thermoplastic resin compositions can be employed in order to produce the composition of the present invention.

[0021] The inventive composition can be fashioned into a molded film, molded sheet, molded board, molded pipe, or the like by extrusion molding, calendaring, injection molding, or another common method for molding thermoplastic resins. These moldings have excellent flame retardance, and this characteristic can be utilized to obtain electric

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wire coatings, cable coatings, materials for electric and electronic components, and the like.

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Working Examples

[0022] The present invention will now be described through working examples. These examples are not intended to limit the claims herein. Tables 1 and 2 show the chemical structures of the branched polyorganosiloxanes (SHR1–SHR7) used in the working and comparative examples. In the formulas shown in Tables 1 and 2, Me designates a methyl group, Ph a phenyl group, D an $\text{Me}_2\text{SiO}_{2/2}$ unit, $D^{\text{Ph}2}$ a $\text{Ph}_2\text{SiO}_{2/2}$ unit, and T^{Ph} a $\text{PhSiO}_{3/2}$ unit. The chemical structures of the branched polyorganosiloxane used herein were analyzed using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra, and their weight-average molecular weight was measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC). The weight-average molecular weight was converted to that of a standard polystyrene having a predetermined molecular weight. The following thermoplastic resins, particulate metal hydroxide, and condensation reaction promoting catalysts were used in the working and comparative examples.

- Thermoplastic resins
 - HDPE resin (high-density polyethylene) (Hi-Zex® 5305E from Mitsui Chemicals)
- 20 · EEA resin (ethylene ethyl acrylate copolymer) (J-Rex® A1150 from Japan Polyolefins)
- Particulate Metal Hydroxide
 - Magnesium hydroxide (Kisuma® 5A from Kyowa Chemical)
- Condensation Reaction Promoting Catalysts
 - Diisopropoxy(alkyl acetoacetate)aluminum

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- Dibutyltin dilaurate

- Lead octylate

- Bismuth octylate

[Table 1]

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Branched polyorganosiloxane	Average unit formula	Average molecular formula
SHR1	$\text{Me}_{1.34}\text{Ph}_{0.33}(\text{MeO})_0.$ $_{67}\text{SiO}_{0.83}$	$\text{D}_{0.67}\text{T}^{\text{Ph}}_{0.33}(\text{MeO}_{1/2})$ 0.67
SHR2	$\text{Ph}_{1.0}(\text{MeO})_{1.3}\text{SiO}_{0.85}$	$\text{T}^{\text{Ph}}_{1.0}(\text{MeO}_{1/2})_{1.3}$
SHR3	$\text{Me}_{1.0}(\text{MeO})_{0.9}\text{SiO}_{1.0}$ 5	$\text{T}_{1.0}(\text{MeO}_{1/2})_{0.9}$
SHR4	$\text{Me}_{2.0}(\text{HO})_{0.2}\text{SiO}_{0.9}$	$\text{D}_{1.0}(\text{HO}_{1/2})_{0.2}$
SHR5	$\text{Pr}_{0.3}\text{Ph}_{0.7}(\text{HO})_{0.5}\text{SiO}$ 1.25	$\text{T}^{\text{Pr}}_{0.3}\text{T}^{\text{Ph}}_{0.7}(\text{HO}_{1/2})_0$ 5
SHR6	$\text{Me}_{1.03}(\text{HO})_{0.19}\text{SiO}_{1.3}$ 9	$\text{D}_{0.03}\text{T}^{\text{Ph}}_{0.97}(\text{HO}_{1/2})_0$ 19
SHR7	$\text{Me}_{2.0}(\text{HO})_{0.005}\text{SiO}_{1.0}$	$\text{D}_{1.0}(\text{HO}_{1/2})_{0.005}$

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Table 2

Branched polyorganosiloxane	Phenyl content (mol%)	Content of methoxy groups (wt%)	Content of hydroxy groups (wt%)	Weight-average molecular weight
SHR1	20	19.3	0.00	900
SHR2	100	25.4	0.00	1300
SHR3	0	31.8	0.00	650
SHR4	0	0.0	4.5	770
SHR5	70	0.0	6.9	1600
SHR6	0	0.0	4.7	4900
SHR7	0	0.0	0.11	29600

[0023] Working Examples 1–11 and Comparative Examples 1–4. Thermoplastic resins, particulate metal hydroxide, and the branched polyorganosiloxanes shown in

5 Tables 1 and 2 (as SHR1–SHR7) were mixed in the ratios shown in Tables 3–5, yielding flame-retardant thermoplastic resin compositions. The mixing method was as follows. A Labo Plastomill (manufactured by Toyo Seiki Seisaku-sho) was heated to 220°C, the thermoplastic resins were first introduced and melted, and the particulate metal hydroxide was then introduced and kneaded until uniform dispersions were obtained. The branched
10 polyorganosiloxanes containing alkoxy groups and the branched polyorganosiloxanes containing silanol groups were then sequentially added and mixed, the condensation reaction promoting catalysts were finally added, and the components were mixed for 5 minutes at 220°C, yielding thermoplastic resin compositions. The thermoplastic resin compositions thus obtained were injection-molded at a temperature of 220°C. The
15 resulting moldings were evaluated for flame retardance and measured for mechanical strength. The flame retardance was evaluated by measuring the oxygen index in

TOYO SEIKI SEISAKU-SHO

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accordance with JIS-K7201 ("Burning Test Method for Plastics by Oxygen Index Technique"). The measurement results are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

[0024] Working Example 12. Branched polyorganosiloxane SHR1 (30 parts), SHR7 (30 parts), dry-method silica with a BET specific surface of 200 m²/g (40 parts), and

5 dibutyltin dilaurate (3 parts) were mixed for 10 minutes with the aid of a Super mixer
(manufactured by Kawata Factory), and the system was allowed to stand for 24 hours at
room temperature, yielding a white particulate mixture with an average particle diameter
of 1–200 µm. A Labo Plastomill (manufactured by Toyo Seiki Seisaku-sho) was heated
to 220°C, HDPE resin (high-density polyethylene; 100 parts) was first introduced and
10 melted, particulate magnesium hydroxide (100 parts) was then introduced and kneaded in,
and the previously obtained white powder (103 parts) was then admixed, yielding a
thermoplastic resin composition. The thermoplastic resin composition was injection-
molded at a temperature of 220°C, and the flame retardance of the resulting molding was
measured. The oxygen index was found to be 37.

15 [0025] Comparative Example 5. A thermoplastic resin composition was obtained in the same manner as in Working Example 12 except that the dibutyltin dilaurate used in Working Example 12 was dispensed with. The resulting thermoplastic resin composition was injection-molded at a temperature of 220°C. The thermoplastic resin of the resulting molding was measured, and the oxygen index thereof was found to be 33.

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Table 3

	Working Example 1	Working Example 2	Working Example 3	Working Example 4	Working Example 5
Composition					
HDPE resin (parts)	100	100	100	100	100
Magnesium hydroxide (parts)	100	100	100	100	50
Branched polyorganosiloxane containing alkoxy groups SHR1 (parts)	5	5	5	5	3
Branched polyorganosiloxane containing silanol groups SHR4 (parts)	5	5	5	5	3
· Diisopropoxy(alkyl acetoacetate) aluminum (parts)	0.5				0.3
· Lead octylate (parts)		0.5			
· Bismuth octylate (parts)			0.5		
· Zinc octylate (parts)				0.5	
Characteristics					
Oxygen index	34	32	35	33	29
Tensile strength (kgf/mm ²)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Elongation (%)	90	66	55	76	120

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Table 4

	Working Example 6	Working Example 7	Working Example 8	Working Example 8	Working Example 10	Working Example 11
Composition						
· HDPE resin (parts)	100		100	100	100	100
· EEA resin (parts)		100				
· Magnesium hydroxide (parts)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Polyorganosiloxane containing alkoxy groups						
· SHR1 (parts)	2	2				
· SHR2 (parts)			5	3		
· SHR3 (parts)					5	3
Polyorganosiloxane containing silanol groups						
· SHR4 (parts)			5			
· SHR5 (parts)	10	10		7	5	
· SHR6 (parts)						7
<u>Condensation reaction promoting catalyst</u>						
· Diisopropoxy(alkyl acetoacetate) aluminum (parts)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Characteristics						
Oxygen index	37	32	32	31	29	28

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Table 5

	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3	Comparative Example 4
Composition				
· HDPE resin (parts)	100	100	100	100
· Magnesium hydroxide (parts)	100	100	100	100
Polyorganosiloxane containing alkoxy groups				
· SHR1 (parts)	5		5	
Polyorganosiloxane containing silanol groups				
· SHR4 (parts)	5			5
<u>Condensation reaction promoting catalyst</u>				
· Diisopropoxy(alkyl acetoacetate) aluminum (parts)			0.5	0.5
Characteristics				
Oxygen index	30	26	28	27
Tensile strength (kgf/mm ²)	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Elongation (%)	28	65	35	40